

THE
RURAL MAGAZINE:

OR,
VERMONT REPOSITORY,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1795.

AGRICULTURE.

Ceremony of opening the Chinese Grounds for Culture.

ON the 15th day of the first moon in every year, which generally corresponds to the beginning of March, the emperor in person performs the ceremony of opening the grounds. The prince, in great pomp, proceeds to the field appointed for the ceremony: The princes of the imperial family, the presidents of the five great tribunals, and an infinite number of mandarins accompany him. Two sides of the field are occupied by the emperor's officers and guards; the third is allotted for all the labourers of the province, who repair thither to behold their art honoured and practised by the head of their empire; the fourth is reserved for the mandarins.

The emperor enters the field alone, prostrates himself, and nine times strikes his head against the ground, in adoration of *Tien*, the God of heaven; he pronounces, with a loud voice, a prayer appointed by the tribunal of rites, invoking the blessing of the Almighty Sovereign on his labour, and on the labour of the people who form his family; he then, in quality of sovereign pontiff of the empire, sacrifices a bullock, which he offers up to heaven, as the source of every blessing: Whilst they cut the victim in pieces, and place them on the altar, they bring to the emperor a plough, in which are yoked a pair of bullocks, magnificently adorned. The emperor, then laying aside his royal robes, takes hold of the handle of the plough, and turns up several furrows the whole length of the field; then, with a complaisant air, having delivered the plough to the mandarins, they successively follow his example, emulating one another in performing

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forming this honourable labour with the greatest dexterity. The ceremony concludes with the distribution of money and pieces of stuff among the labourers then present; the most active of whom finish the remaining labour, in presence of the emperor, with great agility and address.

Some time after, when they have sufficiently laboured and manured their grounds, the emperor repairs again, in procession, and begins the sowing of the fields, always accompanied with ceremony, and attended by the labourers of the province.

The same ceremonies are performed, on the same days, in all the provinces of the empire, by the viceroys, assisted by all the magistrates of their departments, in presence of a great number of the labourers of their respective provinces. I have seen this opening of the ground at Canton, and never remember to have beheld any of the ceremonies invented by men, with half the pleasure and satisfaction with which I observed this.

There seems to have been a similar custom in South-America. The emperors of Peru, named Incas, as an example to the people, began the cultivation of the earth in the spring with their own hands, with ceremonies and festivals of a similar nature; and a field was reserved every year to be cultivated by the royal family, called the children of the sun. This custom was derived from Manco Capac, the first emperor of Peru. It was designed, like the Chinese ceremonies, to teach the people the superior importance and dignity of agriculture to all other professions. As this custom was altogether arbitrary, there can be but little doubt that Manco Capac learned it of the Chinese.



The folly of tormenting yourself.

“DON’T meddle with that gun, Billy,” said a careful mother to her son, “if it should go off, it will kill you.”—“It is not charged, mother,” says Will.—“Well! but may be,” says the good old woman, “it may go off, even if it is not charged.”—“But there is no lock on it, ma’am.”—“O dear Billy, I am afraid the hollow thing there,

there, the barrel, I think you call it, will shoot, if there be no lock."

Don't laugh at the old lady. Two-thirds of our fears and apprehensions of the evils and mischiefs of this life, are just as well grounded as hers' was in this case.

There are many unavoidable evils in life, which it becomes us, as men and as Christians, to bear with fortitude; and there is a certain period assigned to us all, and yet dreaded by most of us, wherein we must conflict with death, and finally lose connexion with all things beneath the sun. These things are beyond our utmost power to resist, or sagacity to evade. It is our wisest part, therefore, to prepare to encounter them in such a manner as to do honour to our profession, and manifest a perfect conformity to that directory on which our profession stands. But why should we anticipate unavoidable evils, 'and feel a thousand deaths in fearing one?' Why need a woman be everlastingly burying her children in her imagination, and spend her whole time in a fancied course of bereavement, because they are mortal, and must die some time or other? A divine teacher says, 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' But we put new and unnecessary gall in all the bitter cups we have to drink in life, by artfully mixing, sipping, and smelling beforehand; like the squeamish patient, who, by viewing and thinking on his physic, brings a greater distress and burden on his stomach, before he takes it, than the physic itself could ever have done.

I would have people be more careful of fire-arms than they are; but I don't take a gun-barrel, unconnected with powder and lock, to be more dangerous than a broom-stick.

Serjeant Tremble and his wife feel as easy and secure as if their children were immortal, during a time of general health. Now and then a neighbour drops off with a consumption or an apoplexy; but that makes no impression, as all their children are plump and hearty. If there be no cancers, dysenteries, small-pox, bladders in the throat, and such like things to be heard of, they almost bid defiance to death. But the moment information was given that a child six miles off had the throat-distemper, all comfort bid adieu to the house; and the misery they had endured from dreadful apprehensions

prehenfions left the difeafe fhould enter the family, is unfpeakable. The old ferjeant thought, that when the wind blew from that quarter he could fmell the infection; and therefore ordered the children to keep houfe, and drink wormwood and rum as a prefervative againft contagion. As for Mrs. Tremble, her mind was in a ftate of never-ceafing agitation at that time: A fpecimen of the common fituation of the family is as follows:

‘Sufy, your eyes look heavy; you don’t feel a fore throat, do you? Husband, I heard Tommy cough in the bed-room juft now; I’m afraid the diftemper is beginning in his vitals; let us get up and light a candle: you don’t begin to feel any fore on your tongue or your mouth; do you, my dear little chicken? It feems to me, Molly did not eat her breakfast with fo good a ftomach this morning as ſhe uſ’d to: I’m in diftreſs for fear ſhe has got the diftemper a-coming on.’ The houfe was one day a perfect bedlam; for having heard that rue and rum was an excellent guard in their preſent danger, the good lady diſpenſed the catholicon fo liberally among her children one morning, that not a foul of them could eat all day: Tom vomited heartily; Sue look’d as red as fire; and Molly look’d as pale as death, O! what terror and heart-akings till the force of the medicine was over! To be ſhort, the child that had the diftemper died; and no other child was heard of in theſe parts to have had it; fo that tranquillity and ſecurity were reſtored to Mr. Tremble’s family, and their children regarded, as formerly, proof againſt mortality.

Mrs. Foreſight keeps her mind in a continual ſtate of diftreſs and uneaſineſs, from a proſpect of awful diſaſters that ſhe is forwarned of by dreams, ſigns, and omens. This, by the way, is affronting behaviour to common ſenſe, and implies a greater reflexion upon ſome of the divine perfections than ſome well-meaning people are aware of. The good woman looked exceedingly melancholy at breakfast, one day laſt week, and appeared to have loſt her appetite. After ſome inquiry into the cauſe of ſo mournful a viſage, we were given to underſtand that ſhe foreſaw the death of ſome one in the family, having had warning in the night by a certain noiſe that ſhe never knew fail; and then ſhe went

on to tell how just such a thing happened before the death of her father, and mother, and sister, &c. I endeavoured to argue her out of this whimsical gloomy state of mind, but in vain. She insisted upon it, that, though the noise lasted scarcely a minute, it began like the dying shriek of an infant, and went on to be like the tumbling of clods upon a coffin, and ended in the ringing of a bell. The poor woman wept bitterly for the loss of the child that was to die; however she found afterwards occasion for uneasiness on another account. The cat, unluckily shut up in the buttery, and dissatisfied with so long confinement, gave forth that dying shriek which first produced the good woman's consternation; and then, by some sudden effort to get out at a grate, at the upper part of the room, overset a large pewter platter; the pewter platter, in its way, overset a large wooden bowl full of milk; and both together in their fall knocked down a white stone dish of salmon, which came with them into a great brass kettle that stood upon the floor. The noise of the cat might easily be taken for that of a child; and the sound of salmon upon a board for that of a clod; and any mortal may be excused for thinking that a pewter platter, and a great earthen dish broken in fifty pieces, both tumbling into a brass kettle, sounded like a bell.



A monstrous production of the Human Species, still-born of woman at a village near Broomsgrove, England.

THE countenance of this uncommon figure is allowed by most who have seen it, greatly to resemble the features of a lion, which were much more striking after the birth, particularly the nose, ears, and eyes, the latter then standing prominent. The top of its head, instead of being of a globular, is of a flat form, being without a forehead, for want of cranium—here it has a fleshy tuft, containing a fleshy redness the whole length of the back. The shoulders and knees are constructed nearly after the manner of common quadrupeds, which in these particulars seem better to fit it for a horizontal than an erect movement; yet the knees and elbows are perfectly human. The throat also is very remarkable

remarkable in its structure, being a continuation from the face down to the breast, filling up the vacancy which is usually seen between the chin and the breast. Its skin and colour human, except the head and back as before mentioned.

It is conjectured that this curious figure (though contrary to the opinion of many philosophers, who deny the influence of power of imagination of the mother at all to the structure of the *fœtus in utero*,) might be occasioned by the force of the mother's imagination from fright:—She says, that she was induced, with many others, from curiosity, to see a show of wild beasts which were publicly exhibited; that she was then advanced about six weeks in her pregnancy; that on approaching the apartment she saw an odious animal of the savage-cat-kind, and that a furious lion in that collection suddenly started up and roared horribly, which instantly alarmed and frightened her; however, recovering herself she thought little more of it, and went on to the full time of her pregnancy, when, after a tedious labour, she was delivered of the above-mentioned formation.



A letter from an eminent physician to a married lady, exploding the vulgar notion of the effects of imagination in pregnant women.

YOU remember how much I astonished you the other day, by calling in question the wonderful effects of the imagination in pregnant women. You told me, you had not supposed, till then, there was a man living who doubted so notorious a fact. You thought it had never been denied that a fright, a longing, and various other passions of the mother, would affect the embryo in such a manner as to produce a deformity or preternatural appearance in some one part of its body. At the same time you declared, how happy it would make you, and many other women, could I explode this prejudice, if it were a prejudice, for that you was almost afraid to stir abroad, lest some strange object should injure your offspring; and, in short, that the whole term of your pregnancy was, on this account, a state of uneasiness

easiness and apprehension. In order, therefore, to remove this anxiety, I shall endeavour to demonstrate that, notwithstanding the almost universality of the opinion, it is one of the superstitions of ancient times, and has no better authority for its support than prescription.

The histories of monstrous births, where the imperfection or deformity is ascribed to some possession of the mother, are numberless; and indeed so authenticated, that an advocate for the power of imagination will triumphantly tell you, facts are stubborn things, and that all reasoning is sophistry when opposed to facts: But the answer to this kind of argument is, that experience shews it is difficult to ascertain a fact; and that, when we coolly and carefully examine the truth of reputed facts, they are often discovered to have been advanced through hastiness and credulity, and to have been perpetuated through ignorance and servility. It is entirely owing to the fashion of scrutinizing into facts, that the arts and sciences have made a greater progress within these last two centuries, than they had done the preceding two thousand years. Upon this principle, therefore, I shall inquire into the credibility of those histories; and if I can demonstrate that they are incredible, you will then grant, that these boasted facts are either innocent delusions, or downright impostures.

The productions of nature, in the several classes both of living and inanimate things, are not all equally perfect: We see in birds, beasts, and plants, every now and then, an irregular or preternatural formation; but when the accident happens to the human species, an opinion has been adopted, that a fright, or some other affection of the mother in the course of her pregnancy, has wrought the change. They mean, if they mean any thing, that at the instant the mother received the impression the child was of the natural form, but, by the power of her imagination, the structure of the parts was that moment altered, and assumed the appearance, either suddenly or gradually, with which the child was born. They must conceive, that the infant who is born with a large discolouration on any part of its skin, had, before the discolouration took place, a fair skin; that the child who is born with six toes, had originally but five; and

and again, that the child who is born with one leg or one arm, had originally two; and so of every other preternatural appearance, whether it be an increase or defect of the parts of the body.

Now, Madam, to shorten my letter as much as possible, I shall single out a case from the many narratives published in favour of that opinion; and, by exposing the absurdity of this one example, you will infer, that all the other wonderful stories of the same kind are equally absurd. It has been alledged, that a lady advanced five or six months in her pregnancy, has been so terrified by a beggar's thrusting suddenly the stump of an amputated arm into her coach, that the child, of which she was afterwards brought to bed, was born with a stump of an arm resembling that of the beggar.

Be so good to pause here a while, and consider what an operation must be performed to work this effect. A child at the term of five or six months is of a considerable bulk, and the arm itself not small. This arm must drop off by the power of imagination; there must be no blood lost to endanger the life of the child, and the wound must be healed before the birth. Does not the mere stating this proposition expose its ridiculousness? I am almost ashamed to urge any other reasons to demonstrate the folly of it; but shall observe, for argument's sake, that, admitting a limb could drop off by the force of fancy, it still would remain with the mother till the delivery; the bones, at least, would not putrify and waste away, though the flesh should: But it was never pretended, in cases of this nature, that any part of the limb was found by the midwife; and, what is also worthy of observing, the stumps of all such imperfect limbs have a smooth skin, which plainly evinces they were, from their first formation, of the same figure; for, had there been a wound, there would have been a scar, and scars are very distinguishable from sound skin.

Perhaps you will reply, that, in the instance I have quoted, they committed a mistake who ascribed such an event to such a cause; but that, probably, though the power of imagination cannot work on the large limbs such great effects, still it may on the lesser. In answer to this supposition I must inform you, that the histories of this kind stand upon
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the same foundation, and are equally well attested with any of the others which may appear less marvellous; and if the evidence of the one be given up, the evidence for the rest will fall to the ground. Besides, Madam, a philosopher will instruct you, that what seems in your eyes little and simple, is as wonderful in its organization, as things of a larger scale; that, to add a sixth finger or a sixth toe to a child, is as great an instance of a miraculous power, as to add two or three legs, or two or three arms; therefore you may be assured, all the metamorphoses said to be wrought during pregnancy, are equally practicable and equally true.

I believe there is no defect more frequent than that of the hare-lip; and it seldom happens that a woman who has a child with that deformity, does not endeavour to recollect she either longed for hare, or was frightened by a hare, or saw somebody with a hare-lip, no matter which. A woman already prepossessed that there must have been some such cause, is not long at a loss; her memory, or her prejudice, soon furnishes her with a fact, and the instance of this child is added to the long catalogue of forgeries and false facts.

Discolourations, or spots on the skin, is another very common appearance, and are fondly resembled, by some people, to certain fruits. I do not mean to enter particularly into the consideration of this article; and should not have mentioned it, but to expose the great propensity there is in the world to uphold one piece of superstition by another. You must have heard, how much it is believed that these spots grow vivid, as the respective fruits they are said to resemble ripen, and afterwards fade away during the winter season: Now, though the assertion be false, and the falsehood very palpable, yet credulity has hitherto prevailed over truth, at least amongst the vulgar.

The preternatural configuration of the parts of the body, is a much more frequent phenomenon than the generality of mankind imagine: The deviations on the external parts only, are the objects of their contemplation; but anatomists know, that the internal parts are likewise subject to the same disorders. To take one example out of a hundred: It has been observed in the dissection of a body, that, instead of two kidneys, nature has only bestowed one, which she
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has enlarged, and placed upon the middle of the back-bone. In this instance, where the variation was imperceptible till the death of the subject, I will be bold to say, that the mother never suggested any frights or longings as the cause of that effect; and yet the case was as extraordinary as where that plea is advanced. Again, it happens that these preternatural productions occur equally amongst all ranks of people, and in every part of the world, as much amongst those who have never pretended to assign a cause, as amongst the credulous, who never want one. If then we grant it to be sometimes an event of nature, why should we doubt that it is not always so? Do we not smile when Sir Roger de Coverly seriously tells the spectators, that he does not believe Moll White had any hand in the high wind which blew down one end of his barn? Storms, we know, are events that must and do arise in the ordinary course of nature, and therefore we laugh when weak people suppose they are sometimes raised by witches and conjurers. Give me leave to say, that it is equally unphilosophical to admit, that irregularities in the formation of a child are sometimes events in the ordinary course of nature, and at other times are brought about by a cause so very disproportionate to the effect: I may justly say disproportionate, since a knife and a saw, or a hammer and chissel, seem requisite for the operation in some of the instances I have alluded to.

I have before hinted, that not only in the animal, but also in the vegetable world, there is a variety of preternatural productions; which circumstance alone should teach us, that whatever be the appearance, that appearance took its rise in the very moment of its formation; since it cannot be presumed, that plants are actuated by any perception or fancy, as women are said to be: But lest you should tell me this is an unfair parallel, and that you do not understand the analogy betwixt vegetables and animals, I shall beg leave to illustrate what I have laid down by another consideration.

Those who have been attentive to their poultry will inform you, that chickens are as liable to a preternatural structure of their organs as children: This proposition being granted, let us proceed a little farther into the inquiry.

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The egg, in order to be hatched, is placed under the hen, the heat of whose body gives motion to the fluids which nourish the chick, till it becomes sufficiently strong to break the shell, when it is produced with a claw extraordinary, or any other preternatural appearance to which chickens are liable. Now, in this case, the extraordinary claw, if we take this instance for our argument, must either have been formed in the moment of conception, or been added at some period afterwards, when we suppose the hen to have been under the influence of some powerful imagination. Which supposition then do you admit? If you grant that the chick was originally framed in this shape, it follows, from the rules of analogy, that all preternatural births have the same cause: If it was not, the fancy of the hen must have operated through the shell to work the effect. I flatter, myself, however, that, prone as we are to delight and believe in the marvellous, this is too marvellous and absurd a notion to gain much credit from a woman of your good sense. But, Madam, an anatomist will tell you, that, considering the nature of the communication betwixt the mother and the embryo, it seems equally incomprehensible to him, that an embryo should receive an impression through the fancy of the mother through such a labyrinth of vessels, as that a chick should through the pores of the egg-shell.

If after what I have here said upon the subject of the hen and the egg, you have still a secret persuasion that the hen may (in some wonderful manner you don't know how,) whilst she is sitting affect the chick in the egg, so as to alter its frame, know, for a certainty, that eggs hatched in dung-hills, stoves, and ovens, produce as many monstrous births as those which are hatched by hens; which, I should imagine, proves irrefragably, that the chick is produced in the very shape in which it was formed.

I hope, from the light in which I have placed this popular piece of superstition, you are now convinced it has not the least foundation in truth. It is not more than a century since some men of learning gave credit to the efficacy of sympathetic medicines: They believed that sympathetic medicines, like other charms, communicated their virtues to patients at a distance. Learning and good sense have at length

length utterly banished this visionary conceit; and I do not doubt but, in another century, the prejudice I have been here combating will meet with the same contempt. Men of letters do even now embrace the doctrine I inculcate; and it is to be hoped, that, in a short time, it will be the opinion of the common people.—I am, Madam, &c.



*Description of the Poison-Tree in the island of Java,
By N. P. Foersch.*

[Translated from the original Dutch, by Mr. Heydinger.]

THIS destructive tree is called in the Malayan language *Bohon-Upas*, and has been described by naturalists. But their accounts have been so tinged with the marvellous, that the whole narration has been supposed to be an ingenious fiction by the generality of readers. Nor is this in the least degree surprising, when the circumstances which we shall faithfully relate in this description are considered.

I must acknowledge, that I long doubted the existence of this tree, until a stricter inquiry convinced me of my error. I shall now only relate simple unadorned facts, of which I have been an eye-witness. My readers may depend upon the fidelity of this account. In the year 1774 I was stationed at Batavia, as a surgeon in the service of the Dutch East-India Company. During my residence there, I received several different accounts of the *Bohon-Upas*, and the violent effects of its poison. They all then seemed incredible to me, but raised my curiosity in so high a degree, that I resolved to investigate this subject thoroughly, and to trust only to my own observations. In consequence of this resolution I applied to the governor-general, Mr. Petrus Albertus van der Parra, for a pass to travel through the country. My request was granted; and having procured every information, I set out on my expedition. I had procured a recommendation from an old Malayan priest to another priest, who lives on the nearest inhabitable spot to the tree, which is about fifteen or sixteen miles distant. The letter proved of great service to me in my undertaking, as that priest is appointed by the emperor to reside there, in order to pre-
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pare for eternity the souls of those who, for different crimes, are sentenced to approach the tree, and to procure the poison.

The Bohon Upas is situated in the island of Java, about twenty-seven leagues from Batavia, fourteen from Soura-Charta, the seat of the emperor, and between eighteen and twenty leagues from Tiukjoe, the present residence of the sultan of Java. It is surrounded on all sides by a circle of high hills and mountains, and the country round it, to the distance of ten or twelve miles from the tree, is entirely barren. Not a tree, not a shrub, nor even the least plant or grass is to be seen. I have made the tour all around this dangerous spot, at about eighteen miles distant from the centre, and I found the aspect of the country on all sides equally dreary. The easiest ascent of the hills is from that part where the old ecclesiastic dwells. From his house the criminals are sent for the poison, into which the points of all warlike instruments are dipped. It is of high value, and produces a considerable revenue to the emperor.

Account of the manner in which the Poison is procured.

THE poison which is procured from this tree, is a gum that issues out between the bark and the tree itself, like the camphor. Malefactors, who for their crimes are sentenced to die, are the only persons who fetch the poison; and this is the only chance they have of saving their lives. After sentence is pronounced upon them by the judge, they are asked in court, whether they will die by the hands of the executioner, or whether they will go to the Upas tree for a box of poison? They commonly prefer the latter proposal, as there is not only some chance of preserving their lives, but also a certainty in case of their safe return, that a provision will be made for them in future by the emperor. They are also permitted to ask a favour from the emperor, which is generally of a trifling nature, and commonly granted. They are then provided with a silver or tortoise-shell box, in which they are to put the poisonous gum, and are properly instructed how to proceed while they are upon their dangerous expedition. Among other particulars, they are always told to attend to the direction of the winds; as they

they are to go towards the tree before the wind, so that the effluvia from the tree are always blown from them. They are told, likewise, to travel with the utmost dispatch, as that is the only method of insuring a safe return. They are afterwards sent to the house of the old priest, to which place they are commonly attended by their friends and relations. Here they generally remain some days in expectation of a favourable breeze. During that time the ecclesiastic prepares them for their future fate by prayers and admonitions.

When the hour of their departure arrives, the priest puts on them a long leather cap, with two glasses before their eyes, which comes down as far as their breast, and also provides them with a pair of leather gloves. They are then conducted by the priest, and their friends and relations, about two miles on their journey. Here the priest repeats his instructions, and tells them where they are to look for the tree. He shews them a hill, which they are told to ascend; and that on the other side they will find a rivulet, which they are to follow, and which will conduct them directly to the Upas. They now take leave of each other, and amidst prayers for their success the delinquents hasten away.

The worthy old ecclesiastic has assured me, that during his residence there for upwards of thirty years, he had dismissed above seven hundred criminals in the manner which I have described; and that scarcely two out of twenty have returned. He shewed me a catalogue of all the unhappy sufferers, with the date of their departure from his house annexed, and a list of the offences for which they had been condemned. To which was added the names of those who had returned in safety. I afterwards saw another list of these culprits at the gaol-keeper's at Soura-Charta, and found that they perfectly corresponded with each other, and with the different informations which I afterwards obtained.

I was present at some of these melancholy ceremonies, and desired different delinquents to bring with them some pieces of the wood, or a small branch, or some leaves of this wonderful tree. I have also given them silk cords, desiring them to measure its thickness. I never could procure more than two dry leaves, that were picked up by one of them on his return;

return; and all I could learn from him concerning the tree itself, was, that it stood on the border of a rivulet, as described by the old priest, that it was of a middling size, that five or six young trees of the same kind stood close by it, but that no other shrub or plant could be seen near it; and that the ground was of a brownish sand, full of stones, almost impracticable for travelling, and covered with dead bodies. After many conversations with the old Malayan priest, I questioned him about the first discovery, and asked his opinion of this dangerous tree; upon which he gave me the following answer in his own language:

“Ditalm kita ponjoe Alcoran Baron Suda tulis touloe Se-
“ratus an Soeda jlang orang Soeda Dengal disenna orang
“jahat di Soeda main Same Die punje pinatang pigidoe
“kita pegi Sam prambuange.”

Which may be thus translated:—We are told in our new Alcoran, that, above a hundred years ago, the country around the tree was inhabited by a people strongly addicted to the sins of Sodom and Gomorrha. When the great prophet Mahomet determined not to suffer them to lead such detestable lives any longer, he applied to God to punish them; upon which God caused this tree to grow out of the earth, which destroyed them all, and rendered the country for ever uninhabitable.”

Such was the Malayan's opinion. I shall not attempt a comment; but must observe, that all the Malaysians consider this tree as an holy instrument of the great prophet to punish the sins of mankind; and, therefore, to die of the poison of the Upas is generally considered among them as an honourable death. For that reason I also observed, that the delinquents who were going to the tree were generally dressed in their best apparel.

This, however, is certain, though it may appear incredible, that from fifteen to eighteen miles round this tree, not only no human creature can exist, but that in that space of ground no living animal of any kind has ever been discovered. I have also been assured by several persons of veracity, that there are no fish in the waters, nor has any rat, mouse, or any other vermin been seen there; and when any birds fly so near this tree that the effluvia reaches them, they

they fall a sacrifice to the effects of the poison. This circumstance has been ascertained by different delinquents, who, in their return, have seen the birds drop down, and have picked them up dead, and brought them to the old ecclesiastic.

I will here mention an instance which proves this a fact beyond all doubt, and which happened during my stay at Java.

In the year 1775 a rebellion broke out among the subjects of the Massay, a sovereign prince, whose dignity is nearly equal to that of the emperor. They refused to pay a duty imposed upon them by their sovereign, whom they openly opposed. The Massay sent a body of a thousand troops to disperse the rebels, and to drive them, with their families, out of his dominions. Thus 400 families, consisting of above 1600 souls, were obliged to leave their native country. Neither the emperor nor the sultan would give them protection, not only because they were rebels, but also through fear of displeasing their neighbour the Massay. In this distressful situation, they had no other resource than to repair to the uncultivated parts round the Upas, and requested permission of the emperor to settle there. Their request was granted, on condition of their fixing their abode not more than twelve or fourteen miles from the tree, in order not to deprive the inhabitants already settled there at a greater distance, of their cultivated lands. With this they were obliged to comply; but the consequence was, that in less than two months their number was reduced to about 300. The chiefs of those who remained returned to the Massay, informed him of their losses, and intreated his pardon, which induced him to receive them again as his subjects, thinking them sufficiently punished for their misconduct. I have seen and conversed with several of those who survived soon after their return: They all had the appearance of persons tainted with an infectious disorder; they looked pale and weak, and from the account which they gave of the loss of their comrades, of the symptoms and circumstances which attended their dissolution, such as convulsions, and other signs of a violent death, I was fully convinced that they fell victims to the poison.

This violent effect of the poison, at so great a distance
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from the tree, certainly appears surprising, and almost incredible; and especially when we consider, that it is possible for delinquents to approach the tree and return alive. My wonder, however, in a great measure ceased, after I had made the following observations:

I have said before, that malefactors are instructed to go to the tree with the wind, and return against the wind. When the wind continues to blow from the same quarter while the delinquent travels thirty or thirty-six miles, if he be of a good constitution, he certainly survives. But what proves the most destructive, is, that there is no dependence on the wind in that part of the world for any length of time. There are no regular land-winds, and the sea-wind is not perceived there at all, the situation of the tree being at too great a distance, and surrounded by high mountains and uncultivated forests. Besides, the wind there never blows a fresh regular gale, but is commonly merely a current of light soft breezes, which pass through the different openings of the adjoining mountains. It is also frequently difficult to determine from what part of the globe the wind really comes, as it is divided by various obstructions in its passage, which easily change the direction of the wind, and often totally destroy its effects.

I therefore impute the distant effects of the poison, in a great measure, to the constant gentle winds in those parts, which have not power enough to disperse the poisonous particles. If high winds were more frequent and durable there, they would certainly weaken very much, and even destroy the obnoxious effluvia of the poison; but without them, the air remains infected and pregnant with these poisonous vapours.

I am the more convinced of this, as the worthy ecclesiastic assured me, that a dead calm is always attended with the greatest danger, as there is a continual perspiration issuing from the tree, which is seen to rise and spread in the air like the putrid stream of a marshy cavern.

Experiments made with the Gum of the Upas-Tree.

In the year 1776, in the month of February, I was present at the execution of thirteen of the emperors concubines

at Soura-Charta, who were convicted of infidelity to the emperor's bed. It was in the forenoon, about eleven o'clock, when the fair criminals were led into an open space within the walls of the emperor's palace. There the judge passed sentence upon them, by which they were doomed to suffer death by a lancet poisoned with Upas. After this the Alcoran was presented to them, and they were, according to the law of their great prophet Mahomet, to acknowledge, and to affirm by oath, that the charges brought against them, together with the sentence and their punishment, were fair and equitable. This they did by laying their right hand upon the Alcoran, their left hands upon their breast, and their eyes lifted towards heaven; the judge then held the Alcoran to their lips, and they kissed it.

These ceremonies over, the executioner proceeded on his business in the following manner: Thirteen posts, each about five feet high, had been previously erected. To these the delinquents were fastened, and their breasts stripped naked. In this situation they remained a short time in continual prayers, attended by several priests, until a signal was given by the judge to the executioner; on which the latter produced an instrument much like the spring-lancet used by farriers for bleeding horses: With this instrument, it being poisoned with the gum of the Upas, the unhappy wretches were lanced in the middle of their breasts, and the operation was performed upon them all in less than two minutes.

My astonishment was raised to the highest degree when I beheld the sudden effects of that poison; for in about five minutes after they were lanced, they were taken with a tremor, attended with a *subfultus tentinum*, after which they died in the greatest agonies, crying out to God and Mahomet for mercy. In sixteen minutes by my watch which I held in my hand, all the criminals were no more. Some hours after their death I observed their bodies full of livid spots, much like those of the *petechiæ*, their faces swelled, their colour changed to a kind of blue, their eyes looked yellow, &c. &c.

About a fortnight after this, I had an opportunity of seeing such another execution at Samarang. Seven Malaysians were executed there with the same instrument, and in the same

same manner, and I found the operation of the poison, and the spots in their bodies, exactly the same.

These circumstances made me desirous to try an experiment with some animals, in order to be convinced of the real effects of this poison; and as I had then two young puppies, I thought them the fittest objects for my purpose. I accordingly procured with great difficulty some grains of Upas. I dissolved half a grain of that gum in a small quantity of arrack, and dipped a lancet into it. With this poisoned instrument I made an incision in the lower muscular part of the belly of one of the puppies. Three minutes after it received the wound, the animal began to cry out most piteously, and ran as fast as possible from one corner of the room to the other. So it continued during six minutes, when all its strength being exhausted, it fell upon the ground, was taken with convulsions, and died in the eleventh minute. I repeated this experiment with two other puppies, with a cat and a fowl, and found the operation of the poison in all of them the same, none of these animals survived above thirteen minutes.

I thought it necessary to try also the effect of the poison given inwardly, which I did in the following manner. I dissolved a quarter of a grain of the gum in half an ounce of arrack, and made a dog of seven months old drink it. In seven minutes a reaching ensued; and I observed at the same time that the animal was delirious, as it ran up and down the room, fell on the ground, and tumbled about; then it rose again, cried out very loud, and in about half an hour after was seized with convulsions and died. I opened the body, and found the stomach very much inflamed, as the intestines were in some parts, but not so much as the stomach. There was a small quantity of coagulated blood in the stomach, but I could discover no orifice from which it could have issued, and therefore supposed it to have been squeezed out of the lungs by the animal's straining while it was vomiting.

From these experiments I have been convinced, that the gum of the Upas is the most dangerous and most violent of all vegetable poisons; and I am apt to believe that it greatly contributes to the unhealthiness of that island. Nor is this the only evil attending it; hundreds of the natives of Java,
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as well as Europeans, are yearly destroyed and treacherously murdered by that poison, either internally or externally. Every man of quality or fashion has his dagger or other arms poisoned with it; and in times of war the Malaysans poison the springs and other waters with it; by this treacherous practice the Dutch suffered greatly during the last war, as it occasioned the loss of half their army. For this reason they have ever since kept fish in the springs of which they drink the water; and centinels are placed near them, who inspect the waters every hour to see whether the fish are alive. If they march with an army or body of troops into an enemy's country, they always carry live fish with them, which they throw into the water some hours before they venture to drink it, by which means they have been able to prevent their total destruction.

This account, I flatter myself, will satisfy the curiosity of my readers; and the few facts which I have related, will be considered as a certain proof of the existence of this pernicious tree, and its penetrating effects.

If it be asked why we have not yet any more satisfactory accounts of this tree, I can only answer, that the object of most travellers to that part of the world consists more in commercial pursuits, than in the study of natural history and the advancement of sciences. Besides, Java is so universally reputed an unhealthy island, that rich travellers seldom make any long stay in it, and others want money, and generally are too ignorant of the language to travel in order to make inquiries. In future, those who visit this island will probably now be induced to make it an object of their researches, and will furnish us with a fuller description of this tree.



Kings the Fathers of their People!

CHARLES II. conferred the following titles on seven of his illegitimate offspring, viz. Duke of Monmouth, Earl of Plymouth, Duke of Southampton, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Northumberland, Duke of St. Alban's, and Duke of Richmond. This merry monarch used to call himself the 'Father of his people,' because he begot so many of them.

M E.

MEDICAL PAPERS.

No. I.—*The rise of Physic, a caveat against Quackery.**(Continued from p. 26.)*

PERHAPS medicine was never more judiciously administered than at present, and surgery has arisen to the greatest perfection. A happy opportunity this age experiences for the acquirement of medical knowledge. The learning, the experience of some thousand years is before us. The productions of earth and seas have been tried and proved. Philosophy and observation have been united. Facts have been stated and supported. Hypothesis and metaphysical disquisitions have been justly exploded. Able physicians are now on the stage of life, who can instruct as well as practise; and I am led to believe by what I read of the European, and see of the American practice, that the latter is attended with equal, if not greater success. The American physician practises from just conceptions of the animal œconomy; the nature of diseases; the climate, and a general knowledge of medicines; without a *formula* or recipe, which serve only as a shackle, and without those nice rules which guide the European physician. Notwithstanding the merit which is so justly due the American physician, it is a lamentable truth that many of the inhabitants of America, as well as Europe, are so infatuated, so enthusiastically inclined, so fond of novelty, and so credulous, as to trust their lives, their health, and their property, in the hands of ignorant empirics. It is equally true, that these nostrum-mongers intrude themselves into every part of the country, and are, in some instances, more relied on than the greatest regular physician who ever existed could expect to be. It does hardly appear probable that an enlightened people, among whom the arts and sciences flourish, can once believe that a dirty fellow, by inspecting urine, can tell the seat of the disorder, and be able to prescribe a remedy without ever seeing the object; when every person of common sense must know, that urine will be altered in quantity and quality by a thousand circumstances; by the least variation in diet, drink, the atmosphere, &c. Must we

we be compelled to acknowledge, that rational creatures can be so far duped as to believe, that an ignorant shackling fellow can cure sores by applying sticks to the parts, or that diseases can be repelled by a charm; that an empiric can be possessed of a particular salve which will heal all kind of wounds, or a physic which will cure all cholics. These pests of society trifle with the most precious of human enjoyments, health, and unjustly receive money for the damage they do mankind. Unhappy world not to believe it! They who are guilty of manslaughter escape with impunity, and acquire riches by their wickedness. I might here make an observation on the practice of old matrons who officiate in the obstetric art; but I choose to drop the curtain, nor dare to mention the ills, the mischiefs they cause; suffice it to say, that torture, pain, anguish, lacerations, inflammations, gangrenes, fevers, debility, and death, or succeeding years of wretchedness, to the mother; to the offspring, bruises, contusions, fractures, dislocations, convulsions, and death, are among the number. I wish, however, not to involve all midwives in this charge; for I have known, and still know some valuable women among the order.

These circumstances are discouraging. That every pretender in medicine should be employed and dubbed with the title of *doctor*, cannot fail to blend the regular physician and empiric in one undistinguished mass. The institution of this society was to keep up a distinction, and suppress irregular practice. The good of society, of the community, as well as of the faculty, was contemplated by this institution. Something considerable has been done, and much yet remains to do; which perhaps will never be effected, without the further interposition of the legislature of this state. Our discouragements have been great, yet how pleasing the idea to every gentleman who has tried to promote so laudable an institution, and who yet hope for its completion. But how discouraging the thought, how bitter the reflection, that those who have spent the golden hours of their lives in acquiring medical knowledge, who have sacrificed interest, as well as the prime of their days, in pursuit of that gem; who have exhausted the midnight lamp in their studies; who have a consciousness in themselves, and
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the faculty bear them witness, that they are justly qualified for the arduous, the solemn, and important task of attending on the diseased; whose benevolent hearts feel the pangs of the distressed, and whose bosoms expand with joy at their recovery; whose care is in a measure repaid by easing the pains, silencing the groans, and mitigating the fever of the unhappy sufferer—I say, should such characters be ranked with the filth of nature and dregs of human depravity, a motely company of Negro, German, French, and American quacks! who, if the medicine they give are innocent, trifle with the disease; if otherwise, it must be pure accident if the deleterious effects of their *nostrums* should fail to entail wretchedness on the unfortunate subject who is under their discipline. Who has not seen gamboge given in large doses to a weak child, without a corrector? and blood-root and prickle-ash bark powdered, by a table-spoonful at a time, to a woman wasting with a consumption of the lungs? who has not seen a powerful caustic applied to a wart, or other excrescence, which was called by the dreadful name of cancer, or rather rose-cancer, by one of those cancer-killers? who has not seen some of this same race of gentry soon dispatch a miserable patient to his grave, who was afflicted with a real cancer? All these things and much more I have seen, but I willingly forbear to mention circumstances wounding to humanity.—Should an inquiry arise why such persons find business, I can give but an imperfect and unsatisfactory answer. Possibly it is partly a propensity mankind have for something marvellous, and partly that these men are many times introduced to a patient when a cure is nearly or quite effected by judicious practice, and while the sufferer, weak, impatient, exhausted, and peevish, dismisses his physician, and rests his cure in the hands of one of those: A little sagacity will discover to him the state of the patient, and a recovery is made sure. In such a case the trumpet of fame is sounded loud and high; report flies on the wings of expedition, and soon he is supposed to be almost able to raise the dead.

Before I conclude, I cannot forbear to congratulate you, gentlemen, and myself, that such unanimity, harmony, and benevolence, prevail among the regular physicians in this state;

state; that each one by friendly communications, by attention, and with alacrity, assists his fellow. Perhaps so great an instance of friendship scarcely exists among the faculty in America. May this *society* continue in union, and in communicating medical knowledge, that the happy effect may be experienced, not only among its members, but by the public in general. May the members of this society take such prudential methods to detect impostures, that every undeserving person may be discarded, and the time soon arrive, when "the skill of the physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of men shall he be admired."

No. III. *The fatal effects of Lead, in the case of Mrs. Griffing, wife of Benjamin Griffing, of Sunderland. Communicated by Dr. T. Todd.*

MRS. GRIFFING had for many years been affected with a scorbutic eruptive complaint on one of her limbs, which at times would greatly inflame and turn livid. I was several times called upon when the inflammation ran high. I found no difficulty in giving her relief, by ordering a dose or two of salts, and applying externally the *vegeto mineral water*, or a solution of *sacch. saturna*. As her complaint was frequent, from cold and many other causes, I furnished Mr. Griffing with the *sacch.* with directions how to use it. In the spring of 1792 I was called to see her; I found her emaciated, but attended with but a small degree of fever or pain. Her abdomen was swelled to an amazing degree, and her lassitude was great. Her excretions were duly maintained, and I could not account for the phenomena of her case. I however continued to visit her every day for four or five days, during which time she declined fast, and received no benefit from my prescriptions. I questioned her, whether she had not taken something improper before I was called? She said no; she had not taken any thing except the mineral water, and that several days before her sickness. I asked her motive: She said, that her leg was well, but she had a burning sensation at her stomach, and pain: that she concluded the humour, as she termed it, had struck her stomach; that she took two table-spoonfuls at a time several times, and found great relief. Knowing the deleterious

deleterious effects of the medicine, that it was not so speedy, but equally fatal with arsenic, I left her, and she died the next day in a mortified state. I drew out this case, not only to show the deleterious effects of lead in large doses, but also to caution people not to tamper with medicines, or take preparations of which they are ignorant, without the direction of a physician.



Historical Memoirs of Mrs. JEMIMA HOWE, of Hinsdale.

[From Humphrey's Life of Gen. PUTNAM.]

AT the house of Col. Schuyler, Maj. Putnam became acquainted with Mrs. Howe, a fair captive, whose history would not be read without emotion, if it could be written in the same affecting manner in which I have often heard it told. She was still young and handsome herself, though she had two daughters of marriageable age. Distress, which had taken somewhat from the original redundancy of her bloom, and added a softening paleness to her cheeks, rendered her appearance the more engaging. Her face, that seemed to be formed for the assemblage of dimples and smiles, was clouded with care. The natural sweetness was not, however, soured by despondency and petulance, but chastened by humility and resignation. This mild daughter of sorrow looked as if she had known the day of prosperity, when serenity and gladness of soul were the intimates of her bosom. That day was past, and the once lively features now assumed a tender melancholy, which witnessed her irreparable loss. She needed not the customary weeds of mourning, or the fallacious pageantry of woe to prove her widowed state. She was in that stage of affliction, when the excess is so far abated, as to permit the subject to be drawn into conversation without opening the wound afresh. It is then rather a source of pleasure than pain to dwell upon the circumstances in narration. Every thing conspired to make her story interesting. Her first husband had been killed and scalped by the Indians some years before. By an unexpected assault in 1756 upon fort Dummer, where she then happened to be present with Mr. Howe, her second husband,

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the savages carried the fort, murdered the greater part of the garrison, mangled in death her husband, and led her away with seven children into captivity. She was for some months kept with them; and during their rambles she was frequently on the point of perishing with hunger, and as often subjected to hardships seemingly intolerable to one of so delicate a frame. Some time after the career of her miseries began, the Indians selected a couple of their young men to marry her daughters. The fright and disgust which the intelligence of this intention occasioned to these poor young creatures, added infinitely to the sorrows and perplexities of the frantic mother. To prevent the hated connexion, all the activity of female resource was called into exertion. She found an opportunity of conveying to the governor a petition, that her daughters might be received into a convent for the sake of securing the salvation of their souls. Happily the pious fraud succeeded.

About the same time the savages separated, and carried off her other five children into different tribes. She was ransomed by an elderly French officer for four hundred livres. Of no avail were the cries of this tender mother—a mother desolated by the loss of her children, who were thus torn from her fond embraces, and removed many hundred miles from each other into the utmost recesses of Canada. With them (could they have been kept together) she would most willingly have wandered to the extremities of the world, and accepted, as a desirable portion, the cruel lot of slavery for life; but she was precluded from the sweet hope of ever beholding them again. The insufferable pang of parting, and the idea of eternal separation, planted the arrows of despair deep in her soul. Though all the world was but a desert, and all the inhabitants were then indifferent to her, yet the loveliness of her appearance in sorrow had awakened affections which, in the aggravations of her troubles, were to become a new source of afflictions.

The officer who had bought her of the Indians had a son, who also held a commission and resided with his father. During her continuance in the same house at St. John's, the double attachment of the father and son rendered her situation extremely distressing. It is true the calmness of age de-
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lighted to gaze respectfully on her beauty, but the impetuosity of youth was fired to madness by the sight of her charms. One day the son, whose attentions had been long lavished on her in vain, finding her alone in a chamber, forcibly seized her hand, and declared that he would now satiate the passions which she had so long refused to indulge. She recurred to intreaties, struggles, and tears, those prevalent female weapons, which the distraction of danger, not less than promptness of genius, is wont to supply: While he, in the delirium of vexation and desire, snatched a dagger, and swore he would put an end to her life if she persisted to struggle. Mrs. Howe assumed the dignity of conscious virtue, told him it was what she most ardently wished, and begged him to plunge the poignard through her heart, since the mutual importunities and jealousies of such rivals had rendered her life, though innocent, more irksome and insupportable than death itself. Struck with a momentary compunction, he seemed to relent, and relax his hold—and she, availing herself of his irresolution or absence of mind, escaped down stairs. In her disordered state, she told the whole transaction to his father, who directed her in future to sleep in a small bed at the foot of that in which his wife lodged. The affair soon reached the governor's ears, and the young officer was, shortly afterwards, sent on a tour of duty to Detroit. This gave her a short respite; but she dreaded his return, and the humiliating insults for which she might be reserved. Her children too were ever present to her melancholy mind. A stranger, a widow, a captive, she knew not where to apply for relief; she had heard of the name of Schuyler; she was yet to learn that it was only another appellation for the friend of suffering humanity.

As that excellent man was on his way from Quebec to the Jerseys, under a parole for a limited time, she came with feeble and trembling steps to him. The same maternal passion, which sometimes overcomes the timidity of nature in the birds, when plundered of their callow nestlings, emboldened her, notwithstanding her native diffidence, to disclose those griefs which were ready to devour her in silence. While her delicate aspect was heightened to a glowing

ing blush, for fear of offending by an inexcusable importunity, or of transgressing the rules of propriety, by representing herself as being an object of admiration; she told, with artless simplicity, all the story of her woes. Col. Schuyler from that moment became her protector, and endeavoured to procure her liberty. The person who purchased her from the savages, unwilling to part with so fair a purchase, demanded a thousand livres as her ransom. But Col. Schuyler, on his return to Quebec, obtained from the governor an order, in consequence of which Mrs. Howe was given up to him for four hundred livres. Nor did his active goodness rest, until every one of her five sons was restored to her.

Business having made it necessary that Col. Schuyler should precede the prisoners who were exchanged, he recommended the fair captive to the protection of his friend Putnam. She had just recovered from the measles when the party was preparing to set off for New-England. By this time the young French officer had returned, with his passion rather increased than abated by absence. He pursued her wheresoever she went; and, although he could make no advances in her affection, he seemed resolved, by perseverance, to carry his point. Mrs. Howe, terrified at his treatment, was obliged to keep constantly near Maj. Putnam, who informed the young officer, that he would protect that lady at the risk of his life. However, this amorous and rash lover, in whose boiling veins such an agitation was excited, that while he was speaking of her, the blood would gush from his nostrils, followed the prisoner to Lake Champlain; and when the boat in which the fair captive had embarked had pushed from the shore, he jumped into the lake and swam after her, until it rowed out of sight. Whether he perished in this distracted state of mind, or returned to the shore, is not known.

In the long march from captivity through an inhospitable wilderness, encumbered with five small children, she suffered incredible hardships. Though endowed with masculine fortitude, she was extremely feminine in her strength, and must have fainted in the way, had it not been for the assistance of Maj. Putnam. There were a thousand good offices which the helplessness of her condition demanded, and which

which the gentleness of his nature delighted to perform. He assisted in leading her little ones, and carrying them over the swampy grounds and runs of water with which their course was frequently intersected. He mingled his own merriment with that of the widow and the fatherless, and assisted them in supplying and preparing their provisions. Upon arriving within the settlements, they experienced a reciprocal regret at separation, and were only consoled by the expectation of soon mingling in the embraces of their former acquaintances and dearest connections.

After the conquest of Canada in 1760, she made a journey to Quebec, in order to bring back her two daughters whom she had left in a convent. She found one of them married to a French officer; the other having contracted a great fondness for the religious sisterhood, with great reluctance consented to leave them and return.



Of the right of Punishment.

[From Chipman's Principles of Government.]

IT is worthy of remark, that in the progress of society no science has received so little improvement as that of criminal jurisprudence. It is true, that many circumstances of outrageous violence with which capital and other punishments were inflicted, have, in some nations, been abolished; but it may with equal truth be observed, that among those nations who boast the highest refinement, the greatest degree of improvement in their civil policy, the number of capital punishments has been increased out of all proportion to the reform in point of cruelty. The British government, which in civil improvements and the humanity of its laws has gone beyond most other European nations, has proceeded with a degree of wantonness in the enacting of capital punishments. One hundred and sixty crimes declared to be worthy of immediate death, hardly complete the murderous catalogue.

Several causes have concurred to prevent any considerable improvement in the criminal code. Men appear often to have entertained an idea of justice as of a physical power,

or something which really exists; whereas, it is only the result of certain relations. Civil justice results wholly from the relations of men in civil society. Beyond these it has no relation, nor even mental existence. This notion has done infinite mischief in the world. It has represented justice as really offended, in proportion to the crime committed, and inexorably demanding satisfaction by a certain determinate punishment to be inflicted on the offender; like the malevolent deities of some nations who are to be conciliated with human sacrifices only. By considering a satisfaction to justice as the principal end of punishment, and disregarding its utility to society, the only safe and certain criterion of the real justice and propriety of any class of civil or social actions, it has served to reconcile people, in other respects of a refined sensibility, to an excess of cruelty in the enacting and in the execution of laws.

A punishment annexed to a crime is, by the force of habitual association, viewed in connexion with the crime, and often serves as a measure for the degree of its guilt, which arises only from its relation to society. When, from any cause, the perpetration of a particular species of crimes has become frequent, the minds of legislators are irritated against the perpetrators and against the crime. Determined to apply an effectual remedy, they are too prone, without advertg to the cause of the evil, to enhance the penalty, which soon becomes a new measure for the guilt of the crime.

It is, however, for the interest of humanity an excellent disposition of Providence, that in a state of any considerable degree of refinement, sanguinary laws always defeat the end of their institution. If the penalty annexed by the law to a crime rise above the demerit of the crime in the estimation of the people, whose sentiments are in this case the best criterion, the law is rarely executed. Humanity, whose dictates are more readily obeyed than the requisitions of law, is interested in the escape or acquittal of the criminal. When the severity of the punishment excites the pity of the people, the effect of punishment is more than lost. While they pity the criminal, they forget his crime or diminish its guilt, and conceive an abhorrence of the law. If the criminal be detected and condemned, he is viewed as unfortunate rather than guilty.

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COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL HISTORICAL PAPERS.

[Continued from p. 32.]

No. VII.

A List of all the tracts of Land, or Townships granted by the government of New-Hampshire, westward of Connecticut River; each Tract or Township was to contain six miles square, which is 23,040 acres; with a particular account of the Townships granted a second time by New Hampshire.

No.	Names of Townships.	Date of the Grants
1	Bennington,	Jan. 3, 1749
2	Hallifax,	May 11, 1750
3	Marlborough, now New Marlborough,	} April 19, 1751 April 17, 1764
4	Draper, formerly Wilmington,	} June 17, 1763 April 29, 1751
5	Westminster,	Nov. 9, 1752
6	Rockingham,	Dec. 28, 1752
7	Woodford,	Mar. 6, 1753
8	New Stamford, formerly Stamford,	Mar. 6, 1753
9	Townsend,	June 20, 1758
10	Hinsdale,	Sept. 5, 1753
11	Brattleborough,	Dec. 26, 1753
12	Fulham,	Dec. 26, 1753
13	Putney,	Dec. 26, 1753
14	Hampstead, alias Chester,	} Feb. 22, 1754 Nov. 3, 1761
15	Guilford,	April 2, 1764
16	Thomlinson,	} April 6, 1754 Sept. 1, 1763
17	Pownall,	Jan. 8, 1760
18	Hartford,	July 4, 1761
19	Norwich,	July 4, 1761
20	Salisb,	July 6, 1761
21	Reading,	July 6, 1761
22	Windfor,	July 6, 1761
23	Killington,	July 7, 1761
24	Pomfret,	July 8, 1761
25	Hertford,	July 10, 1761
26	Woodstock,	July 10, 1761
27	Bridgewater,	July 10, 1761
28	Bernard,	July 17, 1761
29	Stockbridge,	July 21, 1761
30	Arlington,	July 28, 1761
31	Sunderland,	July 29, 1761
32	Manchester,	Aug. 11, 1761
33	Sandgate,	Aug. 11, 1761

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names of Townships.</i>	<i>Date of the Grants.</i>
34	Thetford,	Aug. 12, 1761
35	Strafford,	Aug. 12, 1761
36	Sharon,	Aug. 17, 1761
37	Springfield,	Aug. 20, 1761
38	Weathersfield,	Aug. 20, 1761
39	Dorset,	Aug. 20, 1761
40	Rupert,	Aug. 20, 1761
41	Shafisbury,	Aug. 20, 1761
42	Glassenburg,	Aug. 20, 1761
43	Pawlet,	Aug. 26, 1761
44	Danby,	Aug. 27, 1761
45	Harwicke,	Aug. 28, 1761
46	Tunbridge,	Sept. 3, 1761
47	Shrewsbury,	Sept. 4, 1761
48	Clarendon,	Sept. 5, 1761
49	Rutland,	Sept. 7, 1761
50	Fairley,	Sept. 9, 1761
51	Tinmouth,	Sept. 15, 1761
52	Winhall,	Sept. 15, 1761
53	Wells,	Sept. 15, 1761
54	Ludlow,	Sept. 16, 1761
55	Poultney,	Sept. 21, 1761
56	Castleton,	Sept. 22, 1761
57	Shoreham,	Oct. 8, 1761
58	Bredport,	Oct. 9, 1761
59	Guildhall,	Oct. 10, 1761
60	Granby,	Oct. 10, 1761
61	Cavendish,	Oct. 12, 1761
62	Maidstone,	Oct. 12, 1761
63	Ferdinand,	Oct. 13, 1761
64	Brunswick,	Oct. 13, 1761
65	Winlock,	Oct. 13, 1761
66	Bromley,	Oct. 13, 1761
67	Andover,	Oct. 13, 1761
68	Addison,	Oct. 14, 1761
69	Cornwall,	Oct. 14, 1761
70	Leicester,	Oct. 20, 1761
71	Middleborough,	Nov. 2, 1761
72	New Haven,	Nov. 2, 1761
73	Salisbury,	Nov. 3, 1761
74	Weybridge,	Nov. 3, 1761
75	Fane, now New Fane,	Nov. 3, 1761
76	Wallingford,	Nov. 27, 1761
77	Hindborough,	June 21, 1762
78	Faresbrough,	June 24, 1762
79	Monckton,	June 24, 1762
80	Charlotte,	June 24, 1762

No.	Names of Townships.	Date of the Grants.
81	Pocock,	June 26, 1762
82	Minehead,	June 29, 1762
83	Lewis,	June 29, 1762
84	Lemington,	June 29, 1762
85	Averill,	June 29, 1762
86	Neshobee,	Oct. 20, 1762
87	Newbury,	May 18, 1763
88	Colchester,	June 7, 1763
89	*	June 7, 1763
90	Bolton,	June 7, 1763
91	Waterbury,	June 7, 1763
92	Burlington,	June 7, 1763
93	Williston,	June 7, 1763
94	New Huntington,	June 7, 1763
95	Duxbury,	June 7, 1763
96	Moreton,	June 7, 1763
97	Berlin,	June 7, 1763
98	Jericho,	June 8, 1763
99	Middlesex,	June 8, 1763
100	Milton,	June 8, 1763
101	Westford,	June 8, 1763
102	Underhill,	June 8, 1763
103	Mansfield,	June 8, 1763
104	Stow,	June 8, 1763
105	Worster,	June 8, 1763
106	Topsham,	June 17, 1763
107	Lunenburg,	July 5, 1763
108	Sudbury,	Aug. 6, 1763
109	Whitening,	Aug. 6, 1763
110	Orwell,	Aug. 8, 1763
111	St. Albans,	Aug. 17, 1763
112	Swanton,	Aug. 17, 1763
113	Highgate,	Aug. 17, 1763
114	Georgia,	Aug. 17, 1763
115	Fairfax,	Aug. 18, 1763
116	Fairfield,	Aug. 18, 1763
117	Smithfield,	Aug. 18, 1763
118	Hungerford,	Aug. 18, 1763
119	St. George,	Aug. 18, 1763
120	Shelburne,	Aug. 18, 1763
121	Ryegate,	Sept. 8, 1763
122	Barnet †,	Sept. 16, 1763
123	Peacham,	Dec. 31, 1763
124	Corinth,	Feb. 4, 1764
125	Dunbar,	June 15, 1764
126	Hubberton,	June 15, 1764

* Obliterated in copy.

† Obliterated—I believe it is as above.

No.	Names of Townships.	Date of the Grants.
127	Pittsford,	June 15, 1764
128	Panton,	Nov. 3, 1764
129	Linfield,	Aug. 4, 1763

Grants to the following officers, agreeable to his Majesty's proclamation of the 7th October, 1763.

Capt. Rob. Rogers, . . .	3000 Acres.	July 4, 1764
Lieut. Jas. Tate, . . .	2000	July 4, 1764
Lieut. P. Brown, . . .	2000	July 4, 1764
Lieut. Step. Holland, . .	2000	July 4, 1764
Lieut. And. Philips, . .	2000	Aug. 11, 1764
Capt. Nath. Whiting, . .	3000	

The New Hampshire Grants were terminated by a decision of George II. "That the western branch of Connecticut River be the boundary between New-Hampshire and New-York."

Upon this decision of the British king, many of the lands which had been granted and settled under New-Hampshire, were re-granted by the governors of New-York. Actions of ejectment were brought against many of the settlers who had bought their lands of the governors of New-Hampshire, and made them valuable by their labours and sufferings. To an oppression so cruel and wanton, the settlers made a violent opposition, and would not suffer the decisions of the courts of Albany to be carried into effect. The following letters may serve to give a view of the sentiments and views of both parties at that period.

No. VIII. *On his Majesty's Service.*

To the Rev. Mr. Dewey, and the Inhabitants of Bennington, and the adjacent country on the east side of Hudson's River, Albany.

GENTLEMEN,

New-York, 19th May 1772.

THE many violent and illegal acts you have lately committed against the peace and good order of this province, of which I have had frequent proofs and information; at the same time that they are not only a reproach to yourselves, but dangerous and injurious to your families and interests, cannot fail of being highly offensive to your sovereign.

You may depend, a perseverance in your disobedience to, and violation of the laws of your country, must soon draw forth against you the exertion of the powers of government. However, being sincerely desirous on my part to avoid compulsive measures, while lenient methods may prove successful, I esteem it my duty to invite you to lay
before

before this government the causes of your illegal proceedings; and it is with the concurrence and advice of his Majesty's council that I send you this invitation, who with me are disposed to examine into the grounds of your behaviour and discontent with deliberation and candour, and as far as in us lies, to give such relief as the nature of your situation and circumstances will justify.

That there may be no obstruction to your laying before me in council, as soon as possible, a fair representation of your conduct, I hereby do engage full security and protection to any persons whom you shall choose to send on this business to New-York, from the time they leave their homes to the time of their return, except Robert Cockran, as also Allen, Baker, and Sevil, mentioned in my proclamation of the 9th December last; and Seth Warner, whose audacious behaviour to a civil magistrate has subjected him to the penalties of the laws of his country.

I am told Mr. Dewey a minister of the gospel, James Brackenridge, and Mr. Faie, are persons in whose judgment you have much confidence; I should therefore think they would be your proper messengers on a business in which you are so deeply concerned, especially Mr. Dewey, who has been favourably represented here.

Since my appointment to this government, his Majesty's secretary of state has signified to me, that the king has finally fixed Connecticut River to be the established jurisdiction between the governments of New-York and New-Hampshire. This circumstance I mention, that you may not be misled or deceived by a persuasion, that that part of the country you now inhabit, will ever be annexed to the government of New-Hampshire. I have this farther motive for mentioning the king's final decision, that by your receiving this authority of your being within the government of New-York, I am hopeful your future conduct will justify me, in assuring his Majesty of your dutiful obedience to his royal determination.

I flatter myself you will cheerfully improve this final offer of reconciling yourselves to this government.

I am your Friend,

WM. TRYON.

No. IX. *To his Excellency William Tryon, Esq.*

May it please your Excellency, *Bennington, June 19th 1772.*

WE, his Majesty's liege and loyal subjects of the province of New-York, having received your Excellency's particular favour of the nineteenth day of May last, requesting the inhabitants of Bennington, and the adjacent country on the east side of Hudson's River, to lay before your Excellency and council the cause of our discontent and behaviour, do now express our satisfaction in having this very favourable opportunity, and, with all submission, would beg leave to acquaint your Excellency, First, That we hold the fee and property of the lands we are now settled and in the possession of, by virtue of grants from his Majesties George II. and III. &c. which lands, at the time of thus being granted, was reputed and deemed on all hands to be within the jurisdiction of the province of New-Hampshire, until the year 1764, when some of your Excellency's now subjects had, by some measures, obtained his Majesty's pleasure for alteration of jurisdiction-line between the province of New-Hampshire and the province of New-York; since which, sundry grants have been made by those in the administration of government in the said province of New-York, on the very lands before granted by his Majesty to us, as though the fee and property was altered with jurisdiction, which we suppose was not. The measures taken to dispossess us of these lands we have made vastly valuable by immense labour and fatigue, by repeated writs of ejectment, suits at law, rejection of proof from authentic record, refusing a suitable time and opportunity for collection of evidence to support and vindicate our cause, contrary, as we think, to the usual customs of the law of the province, seem to be the grounds of our discontent, and that the illegal and unconstitutional methods of proceeding in indicting sundry persons who were bound by the law of self and family preservation to maintain their liberty and properties, the usage of those intriguers that would monopolize our interests to themselves by such irregular steps. Their methods of breaking by violence houses for possession, and to obtain those whom they are pleased to denominate riotous, tumultuous,

tumultuous, and disorderly, their firing on those people, and wounding innocent women and children to compass their designs, may have occasioned some very disagreeable and unhappy disturbances among the friends of Remember Baker, residing on the New-Hampshire grants, which we suppose your Excellency has been pleased to mention illegal. The foregoing is an exact account of our hitherto ideas of the state of the present case; and on this footing we must closely adhere to the maintaining our property, with a due submission to your Excellency's jurisdiction; and should we, through ignorance or inadvertency, have hitherto misunderstood either your Excellency, or the occasion of your Excellency's request, we beg the favour to be undeceived. The persons chosen to present these lines, we hope may give your Excellency some farther satisfaction. We flatter ourselves, from the candour of your Excellency's favourable letter, that you will be friendly disposed towards us; and we most earnestly pray and beseech your Excellency would assist to quiet us in our possessions, till his majesty in his royal wisdom shall be graciously pleased to determine the controversy. Should your Excellency grant this our most humble request, our satisfaction would be inexpressible. Therefore, confidently trusting in your Excellency's wisdom and clemency, as members of your province, and loyal and submissive subjects to his majesty, beg leave to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's faithful, obedient, and very humble servants.

A true copy of the answer that the inhabitants of Bennington, and the adjacent country east of Hudson's River, sent to the Governor.

Examined by { MOSES ROBINSON.
 { SAM. SAFFORD.

(To be continued.)



POLITICAL PAPERS:

Sundry ESTIMATES and STATEMENTS relative to Appropriations for the service of the year 1795.

[Continued from p. 48.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.		Dols.	Cts.
Compensation to the Secretary at War	.	3000	
One principal Clerk	.	800	

Nine Clerks, at 500 dollars each	4500
One Messenger and Office-keeper	250
<i>Contingencies of the War-Office.</i>	
Expence for stationary, wood, &c.	800
Do. for rent	333 33
Compensation to the Accountant	1200
Seven Clerks, at 500 dollars each	3500
Contingencies	400
The Accountant being informed that the marine accounts are to pass his office, estimates there for three clerks at 500 dollars each	
	1500
Contingencies	200
Office-keeper and Messenger	250
Total	16,733 33

GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

District North-West of the River Ohio.

Governor, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of Superintendant of Indian affairs, northern department	2000
The Secretary of said district	750
Three Judges at 800 dollars each	2400
Stationary, office rent, &c.	350
Total	5500

District South-West of the Ohio.

Governor, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of Superintendant of Indian affairs, southern department	2000
The Secretary of the said district	750
Three Judges, at 800 dollars each	2400
Stationary, office rent, &c.	350
Total	5500

<i>Pensions granted by the government</i>	5657
For the discharge of such demands against the U. States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie	3000 7

Total of the civil list 435,249 53

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following is an estimate of the expences of the war department, for

for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, made by the Secretary at War, and dated in his office, the 18th of Nov. 1794, including the probable expences of the detachment of the militia, now in service, in the western parts of Pennsylvania.

Legion of the United States.

P A Y.

General Staff—to wit :

	Dols. pr mo.	Year.
1 Major-General	166	1992
2 Brigadier Generals	105	2496
1 Major Commandant of Artillery	55	660
1 Major of Dragoons	55	660
1 Quartermaster General	100	1200
1 Paymaster at head quarters	60	720
1 Adjutant, to do the duty as Inspector	75	900
1 Chaplain	50	600
1 Surgeon of the staff	70	840
1 Deputy Quartermaster	50	600
2 Aids de Camp to the Major General, in addition to their pay in the line	24	576
2 Aids-de-Camp, one for each of the Brigadiers, in addition to their pay in the line	24	576
6 Surgeon's Mates for the hospitals, for the western and south-western frontiers	30	2160
1 Principal Artificer	40	480
1 Second Artificer	26	312
Total		14,772

A Sub Legion.

Comprehending the following arrangements, to wit:

Field.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant	75	900
3 Majors	50	1800
Total		2700

Staff.

1 Sub-legionary paymaster	10	120
1 Do. quartermaster	8	96
3 Battalion ditto	8	288
3 Adjutants	10	360
1 Sub legionary Surgeon	45	540
3 Battalion Surgeon's Mates	30	1080
3 Serjeant Majors	7	252
3 Quartermaster-Serjeants	7	252
Total		2988

One

Nine Clerks, at 500 dollars each	4500
One Messenger and Office-keeper	250
<i>Contingencies of the War-Office.</i>	
Expence for stationary, wood, &c.	800
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Contingencies	400
The Accountant being informed that the marine accounts are to pass his office, estimates there for three clerks at 500 dollars each	
	1500
Contingencies	200
Office-keeper and Messenger	250
Total	16,733 33

GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

District North-West of the River Ohio.

Governor, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of Superintendent of Indian affairs, northern department	2000
The Secretary of said district	750
Three Judges at 800 dollars each	2400
Stationary, office rent, &c.	350
Total	5500

District South-West of the Ohio.

Governor, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of Superintendent of Indian affairs, southern department	2000
The Secretary of the said district	750
Three Judges, at 800 dollars each	2400
Stationary, office rent, &c.	350
Total	5500

<i>Pensions granted by the government</i>	5657
For the discharge of such demands against the U. States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie	3000 7

Total of the civil list 435,249 53

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1 Major Commandant of Artillery	55	660
1 Major of Dragoons	55	660
1 Quartermaster General	100	1200
1 Paymaster at head quarters	60	720
1 Adjutant, to do the duty as Inspector	75	900
1 Chaplain	50	600
1 Surgeon of the staff	70	840
1 Deputy Quartermaster	50	600
2 Aids de Camp to the Major General, in addition to their pay in the line	24	576
2 Aids-de-Camp, one for each of the Brigadiers, in addition to their pay in the line	24	576
6 Surgeon's Mates for the hospitals, for the western and south-western frontiers	30	2160
1 Principal Artificer	40	480
1 Second Artificer	26	312
Total		14,772

A Sub Legion.

Comprehending the following arrangements, to wit:

Field.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant	75	900
3 Majors	50	1800
Total		2700

Staff.

1 Sub-legionary paymaster	10	120
1 Do. quartermaster	8	96
3 Battalion ditto	8	288
3 Adjutants	10	360
1 Sub legionary Surgeon	45	540
3 Battalion Surgeon's Mates	30	1080
3 Serjeant Majors	7	252
3 Quartermaster-Serjeants	7	252
Total		2988

One

One Company of Artillery.

1 Captain	40	480
2 Lieutenants	26	624
2 Cadets	6	144
4 Serjeants	6	288
42 Privates	3	1512
10 Artificers, to serve as privates	8	960
3 Musicians	4	96
4 Corporals	5	240

 Total 4344
One troop of Horse.

1 Captain	40	480
1 Lieutenant	26	312
1 Cornet	20	240
6 Serjeants	6	432
6 Corporals	5	300
1 Farrier	8	96
1 Sadler	8	96
1 Trumpeter	4	48
65 Dragoons	3	2340

 Total 4404
Eight Companies of Infantry.

8 Captains	40	3840
8 Lieutenants	26	2496
8 Ensigns	20	1920
48 Serjeants	6	3456
48 Corporals	5	2880
1 Senior Musician	6	72
15 Musicians	4	720
648 Privates	3	23,328

 Total 38,712
Four Companies of Riflemen

19,296

Amount of the Pay of the Legion of the United States.

Second Sub-Legion 72,444

Third Sub-Legion 72,444

Fourth Sub-Legion 72,444

Twelve additional companies of artillery 52,128

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant to do. 900

Three Majors 1860

One Surgeon 540

Four Surgeon's Mates 1440

Subsistence for 5872 men, 2,411,462 rations, at 15 cents per ration

361,719 30

Forage for the Staff 9504

Cavalry 34,216

CLOATHING.

992 Non-commissioned and privates of artillery
 320 Non-commissioned and privates of cavalry
 4560 Non-commissioned and privates of infantry

5872

500 Contingencies

6372 Suits, at 20 dollars per suit 127,440
 Equipments for cavalry 7314

HORSES for the CAVALRY.

200 Horses to replace those which may die or become un-
 fit for service, at 120 dollars each 24,000

BOUNTY.

To complete the number in lieu of the discharged soldiers,
 those rendered unfit for duty, and deserters in 1794, and
 1795 5000

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

For medicines, instruments, and stores for the hospital, for
 the garrisons and posts on the western and southern
 frontiers, also the subsistence of a purveyor, assistant, and
 nurses in the hospital, and examination of invalid pen-
 sioners 20,000

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the salaries of Superintendants and Store-keepers at the
 different arsenals, and for rents 11,365 99

Defensive protection of the frontiers 130,000

Indian Department.

For defraying the expences of the Indian department 50,000

Quartermaster's Department.

Waggons, horses, and forage, tents, boats, &c. also the
 transportation of the recruits, ordnance and military
 stores, and all the articles of the Quartermaster's de-
 partment, the purchase of axes, camp-kettles, pack-sad-
 dles, iron, fuel, boards, nails, paint, company books, sta-
 tionary, &c. also the pay and subsistence of all the
 Clerks, and of the Artificers employed in the said de-
 partment 150,000

The advances made to the Quartermaster's department du-
 ring the present year, amount to 213,500

Appropriations for 1794 150,000

Forage 33,720

183,720

Deficiency 29,780

N

Con-

Contingencies of the War Department.

For maps, hiring exprestes, allowances to officers for extra expences, printing, loss of stores of all kinds, advertising and apprehending deserters 30,000

To complete the fortifications in the several states, and the purchase of the necessary grounds 200,000

✂ The very high rates of labour and materials, far exceeding the estimates heretofore made, will require a very considerable sum, not much short of the one herein estimated, in order to place the sea-coast of the United States in a respectable state of defence.

MILITIA.

An estimate of four months pay, subsistence, and forage, of the militia of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and the artificers and drivers of ordnance.

General Staff, &c.

Gov. Lee, commander in chief, 4 Aids-de-Camp	1464
Adjutant General's department	1700
Quartermaster-General's department	2480
Hospital department	4360
Artificers	1864
Agent for supplying provisions	150

Total 12,468

Subsistence for the General Staff, 122 days, at 12½ cents each ration	4205 34
Forage for the General Staff	2008

Militia of New-Jersey.

	D. pr. M.	For 4 M.
Gov. Howell	166	664
2 Brigadier Generals	104	832
2 Aids-de-Camp to the Major General	50	400
2 Brigade Inspectors	50	400
1 Surgeon General	70	280

Total 2576

Field and Staff of the Brig, In.

4 Lieutenant Colonels	75	1200
8 Majors	50	1600
4 Adjutants, as Lieutenants	26	416
4 Quartermasters, as do.	26	416
4 Paymasters, as Captains	40	640
4 Surgeons	45	720
2 Surgeons' Mates	30	480
2 Drum and Fife Majors	6	48

Total 5520

Infantry and Artillery.

29 Captains	40	4640
29 Lieutenants	26	3016
21 Ensigns	20	1680
108 Serjeants	6	2522
87 Corporals	5	1740
36 Musicians	4	576
1232 Privates	3	24,868

Total 29,112

Light Dragoons.

3 Majors	55	666
2 Adjutants	26	208
2 Quartermasters	26	208
1 Paymaster	40	160
1 Surgeon	45	180
1 Surgeon's Mate	30	120
2 Serjeant Majors	7	56
2 Quartermaster Serjeants	7	56
12 Captains	40	9021
22 Lieutenants	26	2338
12 Cornets	20	660
53 Serjeants	6	1272
41 Corporals	5	820
4 Farriers, supposed as Artificers	8	120
12 Trumpeters	4	192
343 Dragoons	3	4116

Total 13,344

Subsistence—122 days, at 12½ cents per ration	35,868
Forage	1368

Militia of Pennsylvania.

Two Major Generals, 2 Brigadier Generals, 4 Aids-de-Camp to Major Generals, 2 Brig. Maj. and Inspectors Pennsylvania being under a requisition for 4500 infantry, will require the same sum that is estimated for Virginia. Pay of the officers (except the general staff) non-commissioned and privates 24,274

97,096

Also for 500 Cavalry and 200 Artillery :—Cavalry, the same number being required as from New-Jersey, the pay is estimated to the same amount

3336

13,344

Subsistence for the Staff.

22 days, at 12½ cents per ration 1189 50

For

For subsistence of the officers, non-commissioned and privates of the Infantry, the same as Virginia	75,823 30
Cavalry as New-Jersey	8982
Artillery	3492 25
Forage	1824

Militia of Maryland.

One Brig. Gen. 1 Brig. Maj. and Inspector, 2 Lieut. Col. Commandants, 4 Majors, 1 Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 26 Captains, 30 Lieutenants, 24 Ensigns, 2 Quartermasters, as Lieutenants, 2 Quartermaster Serjeants, 3 Serjeant Majors, 96 Serjeants, 97 Corporals, 25 Musicians, and 1269 Privates	31,576
Add pay for 2 Adjutants and 2 Paymasters	264
Subsistence—122 days, at 12½ cents per ration	26,396
Forage	424

Militia of Virginia.

One Maj. Gen. 2 Brig. Gens. 2 Aids-de-Camp to the Maj. Gen. 2 Brigade Majors and Inspectors, 8 Lieut. Cols. Commandants, 16 Majors, 82 Captains, 82 Lts. 82 Ensigns and Cornets, 8 Adjts. as Lieuts. 8 Quartermasters as do. 8 Paymasters as Captains, 8 Surgeons, 8 Surgeon's Mates, 8 Serj. Majs. 8 Qr. Serjeants, 8 Drum Majors, 8 Fife Majors, 328 Serjeants, 328 Corporals, 82 Fifers, 82 Drummers, and 3338 Privates	99,392
Subsistence—122 days, at 12½ cents per ration	72,872 30
Forage	1904
Pay of Artificers and drivers of ordnance	2124
Subsistence	610

Note. New-Jersey averages for the Infantry, exactly 50 to a company, including officers—there is taken for Virginia, an average of 56 to a company, officers included, this will give 82 companies, allow, according to law, 5 companies to a battalion, will give somewhat better than 16 battalions, on which is calculated and estimated for 8 Lieut. Colonels Commandant, 16 Majors, 82 Captains, &c. &c. as is expressed.

For pay required for one month is	3386
—For four months	13,344
—For subsistence—see the Pennsylvania estimate, taken from the New-Jersey return	8933 16
Forage for 3 Majors, at 10 dols. per month, for 4 months	120
Total	22,397 16

For Cloathing

12463 Non-commissioned and Privates of the militia, being entitled to cloathing for four months, equal to one third of a suit, amounts to	83,140
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Camp equipage	28,717
Hospital stores	2770
Military stores	34,100
Quartermaster and Paymasters Department	363,600
Forage for the cavalry	33,168
Total for Militia	1,122,569 1

Total of the departments 3,069,793 82

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is an estimate of the pay and subsistence of the Navy of the United States, calculated upon a scale of six months, made by the Secretary at War, and dated in his office, 18th Nov. 1794.

44 Gun Frigate.

	Dls. pr. mo.	6 mo.
1 Captain	75	450
4 Lieutenants	40	960
1 Lientenant of Marines	26	156
1 Chaplain	40	240
1 Sailing Master	40	240
1 Surgeon	50	300
2 Surgeon's Mates	30	360
1 Purser	40	240
1 Boatswain	18	108
1 Gunner	18	108
1 Sailmaker	18	108
1 Carpenter	18	108
2 Boatswain's Mates	13	156
2 Gunner's Mates	13	156
1 Sailmaster's Mate	13	78
2 Midshipmen	13	624
2 Master's Mates	13	156
1 Captain's Clerk	13	78
1 Cockswain	13	78
1 Yeoman of the gun room	13	78
11 Quarter Gunners	13	858
2 Carpenter's Mates	13	150
1 Armourer	13	78
1 Steward	13	78
1 Cooper	13	78
1 Master at arms	13	78
1 Cook	13	78
150 Seamen	11	9900
103 Midshipmen and ordinary Seamen	9	5562
1 Serjeant	10	60
1 Corporal	10	60
1 Drummer	9	54

2 Fifer	9	54
50 Marines	9	2700

Total 24,576

The pay of the crews of three other 44 gun Frigates, at 24,576 dollars each as above estimated 73,728

Total 98,304 dollars pay, for 6 months, is at the rate of 16,384 dois. per month, for four Frigates of 44 guns each.

The pay of the crews of two other frigates of 36 guns each 42 516

Total amount of Dollars 8,407,909 40

Treasury Department, Register's Office, Nov. 25, 1794.

Stated from the several estimates.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



Resignation of Councillor PORTER.

At the last session of the General Assembly of this State in October last, the Hon. THOMAS PORTER made the following resignation of his office of Councillor.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Assembly,

I TAKE this opportunity to express the grateful sense I have of the honours done me by the freemen from time to time in electing me a councillor, and it hath been perhaps as agreeable to me as to any other person to serve the public in that capacity; yet my age, and other attending circumstances, incline me at this time to resign my seat in council, and it is my wish to spend the remainder of my time in private life: Yet my attachment to the interest of this government is such, that the freemen may rest assured that I shall use the small share of influence that I may have in private life, to promote the true interest and welfare of this state.

And now, Mr. Speaker, as a member of council, I would take my leave of this Honourable House of Assembly, with the pleasing hope and expectation, that wisdom and uprightness will mark all their steps, and in that way meet with the approbation and smiles of heaven to the latest posterity.

THO. PORTER.

STATE

STATE OF VERMONT.

In General Assembly, October 30, 1794, resolved, That the following Address, signed by the Speaker, and countersigned by the Clerk, be presented to the Hon. THOMAS PORTER, Esq. who hath lately resigned his seat as Councillor, and that the same be entered on the Journals.

S I R,

THIS Assembly, sensible of the uprightness and sincerity with which you have so long filled the office of a councillor in this state, regret that the time has arrived, when, you say, the infirmities of age have induced you to retire to the private walks of life. In the name of the freemen they thank you for the patriotic firmness with which you have, for a long series of years, stepped forth in support and vindication of their liberties. Be assured, Sir, you retire with the approbation of your country for your past services, and their ardent wish for your present and future felicity.

DANIEL BUCK, Speaker.

RICHARD WHITNEY, Clk.

In Council, October the 30th day, A. D. 1794. The foregoing letter was read, and unanimously approved of by the Hon. Council.

Attest. TRUMAN SQUIER, Sec'y.



A N E C D O T E.

THE Earl of Rochester, in king Charles II.'s time, was as famous for his frolics and humour, as he was infamous for his vices; and one day as he was walking in the park with some of his gay companions, he saw Dr. Barrow, one of the gravest divines, and the greatest mathematician of his time, musing along the Mall in his usual contemplative manner; and so he proposed to make up to him, and have some drollery, as he termed it. His companions were ready enough to attend him; and upon meeting the Doctor, Lord Rochester, making a very low bow, with great vivacity said, "Doctor, a good morning to you—I am exceedingly glad to see you—I am your's to the very centre of gravity." The Doctor, who was not easily to be surprised, perceived his drift, and, with all the

com-

composure in the world, returned the lowly bow, and said, "My lord, I am your's to the Antipodes." This put his lordship to a short pause; but as wit is seldom at a loss, "Doctor," said he, "I am your's to the lowest pit of Hell."—"There then," replied the Doctor, "I will leave your lordship,"—and so pursued his walk.

THE HISTORY OF THE *AMERICAN REVOLUTION*.

[Continued from p. 53.]

IT would be superfluous to enter into any arguments used by the contending parties on this important occasion. It was evident that the matter was not to be decided by argument, but by force of arms; and the British ministry, too confident of the authority and power of that country, determined to carry on matters with an high hand, to terrify the colonists into an implicit subjection, or, if that would not do, to compel them to it by force. The stamp-act, after a violent opposition in parliament, was passed, and its reception in America was such as might have been expected. The news, and the act itself, first arrived at Boston, where the bells were muffled and rung a funeral peal. The act was first hawked about the streets with a Death's-head affixed to it, and styled the "Folly of England, and the Ruin of America;" and afterwards publicly burnt by the enraged populace: The stamps themselves were seized and destroyed, unless brought by men of war, or kept in fortified places; those who were to receive the stamp-duties were compelled to resign their offices; and such of the Americans as sided with government on this occasion, had their houses plundered and burnt.

Though these outrages were committed by the lowest of the multitude, they were first connived at by those of superior rank, and the principles on which they were founded afterwards openly patronized by them; and the doctrine became general and openly avowed, that Britain had no right whatever to tax the colonies without their own consent.

It was now found absolutely necessary either to yield to the Americans, by repealing the obnoxious statutes, or to
 enforce

enforce them by arms. The ferment had diffused itself universally throughout the colonies. Virginia first, and after that all the rest of the provinces, declared against the right of Britain to lay on taxes in America; and that every attempt to vest others with this power besides the king, or the governor of the province and his general assembly, was illegal, unconstitutional, and unjust. Non-importation agreements were every where entered into; and it was even resolved to prevent the sale of any more British goods after the present year. American manufactures, though dearer, as well as inferior in quality to the British, were universally preferred. An association was entered into against eating of lamb, in order to promote the growth of wool; and the ladies with cheerfulness agreed to renounce the use of every species of ornament manufactured in Britain. Such a general and alarming confederacy determined the ministry to repeal some of the most obnoxious statutes; and to this they were the more inclined by a petition from the first American congress, held at New-York in the beginning of October 1765.

The stamp-act was therefore repealed, to the universal joy of the Americans, and indeed to the general satisfaction of the English, whose manufactures had begun to suffer very severely in consequence of the American association against them. The disputes on the subject without doors, however, were by no means silenced, but each party continued to argue the case as violently as ever. The celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin was, on this occasion, examined before the House of Commons; and his opinion was in substance as follows:

“ That the tax in question was impracticable and ruinous. The very attempt had so far alienated the affection of the colonies, that they behaved in a less friendly manner towards the natives of England than before; considering the whole nation as conspiring against their liberty, and the parliament as willing rather to oppress than to support and assist them. America, in fact, did not stand in any need of British manufactures, having already begun to construct such as might be deemed absolutely necessary, and that with such success, as left no doubt of their arriving in a short time at

perfection. The elegancies of dress had already been renounced for manufactures of the American kind, though much inferior; and the bulk of the people, consisting of farmers, were such as could in no way be affected by the want of British commodities, as having every necessary within themselves. Materials of all kinds were to be had in plenty: the wool was fine; flax grew in great abundance; and iron was every where to be met with."

The Doctor also insisted, That the "Americans had been greatly misrepresented; that they had been traduced as void of gratitude and affection to the parent state, than which nothing could be more contrary to truth. In the war of 1755 they had, at their own expence, raised an army of 25 000 men; and in that of 1739, they assisted the British expeditions against South-America with several thousand men, and had made many brave exertions against the French in North-America. It was said that the war of 1755 had been undertaken in defence of the colonies; but the truth was, that it originated from a contest about the limits between Canada and Nova-Scotia, and in defence of the English rights to trade on the Ohio. The Americans, however, would still continue to act with their usual fidelity; and, were any war to break out in which they had no concern, they would show themselves as ready as ever to assist the parent state to the utmost of their power, and would never fail to manifest their readiness in contributing to the emergencies of government, when called to do so in a regular and constitutional manner."

The ministry were conscious, that in repealing this obnoxious act, they yielded to the Americans; and therefore, to support, as they thought, the dignity of Great-Britain, it was judged proper to publish a declaratory bill, setting forth the authority of the mother-country over her colonies, and her power to bind them by laws and statutes *in all cases whatever*. This much diminished the joy with which the repeal of the stamp-act was received in America. It was considered as a proper reason to enforce any claims equally prejudicial with the stamp-act, which might hereafter be set up; a spirit of jealousy pervaded the whole continent, and a strong party was formed, watchful on every occasion to guard

guard against the supposed encroachments of the British power.

It was not long before an occasion offered, in which the Americans manifested a spirit of absolute independency; and that, instead of being bound by the British legislature in all cases, they would not be controuled by it in the most trivial affairs. The Rockingham ministry had passed an act, providing the troops stationed in different parts of the colonies with such accommodations as were necessary for them. The assembly of New-York, however, took upon them to alter the mode of execution prescribed by the act of parliament, and to substitute one of their own. This gave very great offence to the new ministry, and rendered them, though composed of those who had been active against the stamp-bill, less favourable to the colonies than in all probability they would have otherwise been. An unlucky circumstance at the same time occurred, which threw every thing once more into confusion. One of the new ministry, Mr. Charles Townshend, having declared that he could find a way of taxing the Americans without giving them offence, was called upon to propose his plan. This was by imposing a duty upon tea, paper, painters-colours, and glass imported into America. The conduct of the New-York assembly respecting the troops, and that of Boston, which had proceeded in a similar manner, caused this bill to meet with less opposition than otherwise it might have done. As a punishment to the refractory assemblies, the legislative power was taken from that of New-York, until it should fully comply with the terms of the act. That of Boston at last submitted with reluctance. The bill for the new taxes was quickly passed, and sent to America in 1768.

A ferment much greater than that occasioned by the stamp-act now took place throughout the continent. The populace renewed their outrages, and those of superior station entered into regular combinations against it. Circular letters were sent from Massachusetts colony to all the rest, setting forth the injustice and impropriety of the behaviour of the British legislature. Meetings were held in all the principal towns, in which it was proposed to lessen the consumption of foreign manufactures, by giving proper encouragement

couragement to their own. Continual disputes ensued betwixt the governors and general assemblies of their provinces, which were much heightened by a letter from Lord Shelburne to governor Barnard of Massachusetts-Bay, containing complaints of the people he governed. The assembly, exasperated to the highest degree, charged their governor with having misrepresented them to the court of Britain, required him to produce copies of the letters he had sent; and, on his refusal, wrote letters to the English ministry, accusing him of misrepresentation and partiality, complaining at the same time most grievously of the proceedings of parliament, as utterly subversive of the liberties of America, and the rights of British subjects.

The governor, at a loss how to defend himself, prorogued the assembly; and, in his speech on the occasion, gave a loose to his resentment, accusing the members of ambitious designs, incompatible with those of dutiful and loyal subjects. To counteract the circular letter of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, Lord Hillsborough, secretary for the American department, sent another to the governors of the different colonies, reprobating the other as full of misrepresentation, and tending to excite a rebellion against the authority of the parent state.

(To be continued.)

SELECT POETRY.

The Modern Merchant's Soliloquy.

[In imitation of CATO's.]

GENTEEL, or ungenteel, that's the question;
 Whether 'tis more polite to buy and sell
 Gauze, tape and ribbons, in gentleman's attire;
 Or, with frock and trowsers, labour in the field,
 Like hardy, well-fed independant clowns.
 To work—to drudge for bread—to want no more—
 And thus to escape the duns of honest creditors,
 The sheriff's warrant, and the prison's bars;
 The fate of being *polite*—'Tis an event
 Devourly to be wish'd—to work—to toil—

Perchance

Perchance be thought a clown—aye, there's the rub;
 For being thought a clown, what shame may come,
 When we dismiss th' essential marks of *gentlemen*,
 Our powder'd hair and tawdry robes—This thought
 Strikes us with dread, nor leaves us room to doubt
 What course to take. For who would bear the shame
 Of homely dress, the farmer's plain coarse fare,
 The scorching sun, the rain and frost of winter,
 And, what is more, the pangs of ridicule,
 Too often aim'd at honest industry,
 By *well-bred fools and knaves of fashion*;
 And all to be but *honest independent men*,
 Who would not rather deal out pins and needles,
 Shine in silks and lace, *the goods of other men*,
 Quaff flowing bowls with *men of taste and rank*;
 Thunder o'er pavements in *borrow'd coaches*,
 Or strut the streets with *fashionable coxcombs*;
 Nay, who would not rather *cheat a little*,
 And then be honourably *imprisoned*,
 Than not be thought *genteel*?

'Tis thus, *opinion*,
Custom, Fashion, makes us both poor and proud;
 Prompt us to quit the happiest scenes of life,
 To be what nature never made us for,
 The coxcombs of a day, and knaves, or fools for life.



The Maid's Soliloquy.

IT must be so—Milton, thou reason'st well:
 Else, whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
 This longing after something unpossess'd?
 Or why this secret dread, this inward fear
 Of dying unespous'd? Why shrinks the soul
 Back on itself, and startles at *Virginity*?
 'Tis instinct, faithful instinct, stirs within us;
 'Tis Nature's self that points out an alliance,
 And intimates an husband to the sex.
 Marriage! thou pleasing, and yet anxious thought!
 Through what variety of hopes and fears,

Through

Through what new scenes and changes must we pass!
 The untry'd state, in prospect, lies before me,
 But shadows, clouds, and darkness, rest upon it:
 Here will I hold, if Nature prompts the wish,
 (And that she does, is plain from all my feelings,)
 Our duty, and our interest, bid indulge it;
 For the great end of Nature's laws is bliss:
 But then—in wedlock, woman must *obey*.
 I'm weary of these doubts, the priest shall end them;
 Nor rashly do I venture loss and gain;
 Bondage and pleasure meet my thoughts at once:
 I wed—my liberty is gone for ever—
 But, happiness, from time itself secur'd;
 Love first shall recompence my loss of freedom;
 And when the charms of beauty fade away,
 My eyes grow dim, my stature bends with age,
 Then virtuous friendship shall succeed to love.
 Thus blest, I'll scorn grim death, and live
 Immortal in a filial race.



The young Lawyer's CAUSE.

ON his sick bed as *Simple* lay,
 A novice in the laws!
 The hapless youth was heard to say,
 "How cruel to be snatch'd away,
 "And DIE *without a CAUSE!*"
 Jove wond'ring hears: his gracious nod
 The youth from death reprieves.
 Yet with submission to the god,
 His case is still extremely odd——
 Without a *CAUSE* *he LIVES.*



To the modern Politicians, Aristocrats and Democrats,
 the following Fable, wrote several years ago, is most re-
 spectfully presented, by their most obedient humble ser-
 vant,

OBSERVATOR.

The RATS and the CHEESE.

IF bees a government maintain,
 Why may not rats of stronger brain,

And

And greater pow'r, as well be thought
By *Machiavilian* axioms taught;
And so they are, for thus of late
It happen'd in the Rats' free state.

Their prince, his subjects more to please,
Had got a mighty *Cheshire* cheese,
In which his ministers of state
Might live in plenty, and grow great.

A powerful party strait combin'd,
And their united forces join'd,
To bring their measures into play,
For none so loyal were as they;
And none such patriots to support,
As well the country as the court.
No sooner were these dons admitted,
But (all those wond'rous virtues quitted)
Regardless of their prince, and those
They artfully led by the nose,
They all the speediest means devise,
To raise themselves and families.

Another party well observing
These pamper'd were, while they were starving,
Their ministry brought in disgrace,
Expell'd them, and supply'd their place;
These on just principles were known
The true supporters of the throne,
And for the subject's liberty,
They'd (marry would they) freely die;
But, being well fix'd in their station,
Regardless of their prince and nation,
Just like the others, all their skill
Was how they might their paunches fill.

On this a rat not quite so blind
In state-intrigues as human kind,
But of more honour, thus reply'd:
Confound ye all on either side;
All your contentions are but these,
Whose arts shall best secure the Cheese.

Meteorological Observations for February, 1795.

D.	Thermometer.			Winds.	Weather.
	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.		
1	16	35	29	NW.	Fair weather.
2	14	36	36	SE.	Snow A. M. cloudy P. M. rain even.
3	36	44	32	SW.	Rainy day.
4	20	34	30	W.	Fair and pleasant.
5	7	33	25	SW.	Cloudy weather.
6	17	42	25	SW.	Snow.
7	23	43	29	SW.	Cloudy weather. Fair evening.
8	26	41	29	SW.	Cloudy.
9	23	39	30	SW.	Do.
10	24	40	33	SW.	Do.
11	26	42	34	SW.	Do.
12	27	36	31	N.	Do.
13	22	25	20	N.	Do.
14	16	19	13	N.	Do.
15	7	11	2	NE.	Fair weather.
16	-9	16	2	N.	Fair and pleasant.
17	10	21	16	S.	Cloudy. Snow in the evenings.
18	13	22	16	NW.	Cloudy dull weather.
19	15	26	21	W.	Fair weather.
20	24	33	28	SW. to N.	Cloudy.
21	36	39	17	NW.	Cloudy A. M. Fair P. M.
22	18	29	32	W. to S.	Cloudy A. M. Snow P. M.
23	5	20	14	NW.	Fair day. Cloudy evening.
24	20	25	25	S. to N.	Snow A. M. Cloudy P. M.
25	22	17	0	NW.	Cloudy and high winds.
26	-12	10	2	NW.	Fair day.
27	-4	12	4	NW.	Do.
28	5	31	27	NW.	Cloudy.

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